

On the Quantum Dynamics of Optical Phase Cancellation

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Introduction

Although optical phase cancellation is well-documented, it is poorly-understood. The paper will address itself to the topic of what we would see at the quantum level if we could closely observe the phase cancellation of light waves in slow motion.

Abstract

In phase cancellation, photons which are spinning in opposite directions (necessarily so, as one is in an upswing of phase and one is in the downswing and photon spin is always counter-Magnusian with relative to phase direction) exert magnetism upon one-another which, due to matched polarity and opposing phase, causes individual photons from each respective wave to become mutually caught in the magnetic pull of the other, forming a pair.

These photons move as if they are caught in an eddy, although none exists per se. The expression of magnetism by each photon diminishes the electrical charge in the opposing photon on a mutual basis. As quantum magnetism always annihilates with quantum electricity, the electrical charge of both photons decreases even as the power of the magnetic field generated by each remains constant. The photons, which move as if they are antipodean satellites orbiting a common gravitational body from opposite sides, gradually become closer as the reduction in charge necessarily means that Coulomb repulsion gradually decreases. Over a short time-scale, but by no means instantaneously, individual pairs of photons essentially dance around one another until all that remains are two spinons, which ultimately merge and annihilate one-another.

Conclusion

This understanding is important not only for understanding optical phase cancellation, but for understanding how similar effects can be produced by counter-circulating electrons in parallel conductive wires in order to produce the Neutrino Vacuum Effect.

Importantly, attempting to cause electrons to directly pass one another along the same pathway but in opposing directions does not produce phase cancellation because the increased mass of electrons as well as the increased magnetic force associated with electrons versus photons produces an entirely different effect already circumscribed by this author: The conversion of electrons into positrons and polaritons. Ball lightning ultimately comes about as a result of this effect.

The fact that visible light can eliminate itself is profound as it proves that electrical charge can be mutually eliminated, as a generality. This opens the

door to the creation of field effects which allow for previously impossible feats of physics and chemistry to be achieved through the Neutrino Vacuum Effect.